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## FOOCHOW BOMBARDMENT

**Admiral Courbet Began Hostilities at 2 P. M., Saturday,**

**And All Hope of Averting a Terrible War is Past.**

**Intense Excitement in London—Chinese Armies on the March into Tonquin—17,000 Rifles and a Cargo of Dynamite at Foochow—Foreigners Departing from Hong Kong.**

PARIS, Aug. 25.—Admiral Courbet commenced bombarding Foo Chow arsenal at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The British Consul and English physician, together with other attaches of the Consulate at Foo Chow, have taken refuge on board the British war ship, lying off the port.

EXCITEMENT IN LONDON.  
LONDON, Aug. 25.—The announcement that Admiral Courbet has opened fire on Foo Chow arsenal has created intense excitement here. Dispatches received thus far vary and are brief, and further news is awaited with great anxiety.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—At a meeting to-day of city merchants interested in the China trade, it was resolved to ask the Government whether, in case of continued hostilities between France and China, English merchant vessels are liable to be overhauled by either belligerent.

Inquiry was raised in the meeting whether Admiral Courbet will admit English or German vessels loaded with arms into Foo Chow.

One neutral vessel, it was stated, was now en route to that port with a cargo of dynamite ordered by the Viceroy. The meeting resolved to urge Earl Granville, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, to press France to define her intention regarding neutrals.

THE CHINESE MINISTER DELAYS.  
PARIS, Aug. 25.—Li Fong Pao, the Chinese Minister, still delays his departure from France, and it is believed that he is awaiting fresh instructions from his Government.

CHINESE EQUIPMENT.  
SHANGHAI, Aug. 25.—Seventeen thousand rifles and a cargo of dynamite and gun cotton have arrived at Foo Chow, to strengthen the Chinese equipment. Masked batteries have also been erected. The French residents are leaving Hong Kong in crowds.

GERMAN CITIZENS IN CHINA.  
BERLIN, Aug. 25.—Newspapers urge the dispatch of men-of-war to China, to protect German subjects in that country.

PRICE OF TEA AND SILK TO ADVANCE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—"The tea trade is in a state of apprehension," said an old importer in Front street yesterday. "If France finally declares war against China, the prices of teas, silks and other Chinese goods will materially advance. That the Chinese themselves believe there will be war is shown by the recent transfer of Chinese vessels to Russell & Co., of 90 Wall street. This is the heaviest purchase ever known in this line. It includes thirty-three steamships, varying between nine hundred and one thousand tons burden. The ships were built in America, and were sold to the Chinese singly and have now been transferred to the American flag, most probably on account of the danger of war. As the vessels of a neutral nation they will be exempt from seizure."  
A representative of Russell & Co. admitted that the vessels spoken of above had been transferred to the American flag, but declined to give any further information.

## STEEL KING OF AMERICA.

**What He is Doing to Cultivate Liberalism.**

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 25.—Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the American steel king, who has established seventeen liberal newspapers in England, said that he felt highly honored by the bitter attack made on him a few days ago by the St. James Gazette. He denied that the people of Great Britain are satisfied with the present system of government, and says: "I believe that even to-day, if a vote by ballot was taken throughout Great Britain and Ireland, a majority would be in favor of electing a Chief Magistrate after the death of Queen Victoria. They would favor the sentiment, I know, that hereafter the flag of old England should decree equal rights and privileges to all citizens. The St. James Gazette is quite right in saying I would destroy, if I could, both the Crown and House of Lords just as I would destroy, if I could, every vestige of privilege throughout the world."

"If I could only give to every workingman in Great Britain equality in political privilege with any king, prince, duke or lord, I would be willing to go far and spend much. In the meantime I console myself with Burns' lines: 'It's coming yet, for a' that.'"  
Mr. Carnegie said he considers Ireland's rebellion against English rule justifiable, but thinks the Irish are mistaken in holding the English people responsible. The House of Lords, he says, is to blame.

## A BETTER FEELING

**In the Mercantile World—Decrease in the Number of Failures.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Throughout the West, as reported in special dispatches to Bradstreet's, there is a distinct improvement in the general feeling in the mercantile community, dependent on the excellent harvest of wheat already secured, and in prospect. This is not carried out, however, in the reported transactions, country dealers not having ordered goods with any more freedom than noted a week ago.

St. Louis, Kansas City, Peoria, Evansville and in some lines at Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis the sales of dry goods, notions, hardware and general groceries have been moderately full, though the gain has been rather by comparison with recent weeks than with earlier expectations. Breadstuffs: Prices during the week have advanced on a buying

spurt at the West, a reported "cold wave," and the small stock of contract corn.

Wheat has since declined, as was inevitable in the face of excellent harvesting reports at home and abroad, and a stagnant foreign breadstuff market. Corn is relatively stronger than wheat, though sympathizing.

Flour is no better, and rules in buyers' favor. As compared with prices on August 15, No. 2 red wheat has declined 1/2c. No. 2 mixed corn gained 1/2c per bushel, and shipping extra flour lost 5c per barrel. The corners in hog products continue, though general speculation in those commodities is less and quotations are lower, demand is dull and supply is abundant, and the strong market is due to Chicago operators. Iron is very dull.

Eastern furnaces feel able to take care of themselves, and fall to see the advantage of them in joining in the proposed restriction of production. Steel rails have sold at \$37 per ton, which lowers the record again twenty-five cents under the previous lowest price. Manufactured iron is dull, and competition for orders leaves it with little profit. Anthracite coal is bearing harder than ever on the market, and further agreements to restrict production in September and October are likely. Stocks continue heavy. Petroleum has begun its long waited advance, the gain in the price of certificates since the 15th inst., being ninety cents per barrel. The Wardwell tract is known to have declined 1/2c per cent, in outputs, and some make it more.

The wool trade has been fairly active and all markets show increasing firmness, particularly for staple wools, which are scarce.

There were 230 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the past week, as compared with 254 in the preceding week, and with 179, 133 and 79, respectively, in the corresponding weeks of 1883, 1882 and 1881.

Canada had 17, against 17 last week.

## COMMANDER SCHLEY.

**He Does Not Believe the Theory of Cannibalism.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Curiosity has been greatly aroused to know what is likely to be revealed in the forthcoming report of Commander Schley of the expedition which found Greely. A reporter had an interview at the Navy yard with the Commander.

"I shall have a very long report," he said, "and it will not be completed for ten days."

"How much of it will relate to the condition of the bodies and the supposed cannibalism?"

"There is but a small part of it on the condition which I found the bodies."

"What is your impression about the removal of the flesh?"

"I am positively of the opinion that it was removed simply for the purpose of catching shrimps. My strongest reasons for believing that there was no cannibalism is the condition in which I found the body of Private Snyder. It was untouched and he was but a short time dead and had been quite healthy. They were in a starving condition and had consumed the last of their food. If they had been accustomed to eat human flesh I think they would have seized on Snyder in their then condition. The other bodies that were whole were, Lieutenant Lockwood, Sergeants Linn, Israel and Cross, and the Esquimaux, Christiansen."

"Don't you think the fact that the most fleshy parts were removed would indicate cannibalism?"

"No; I draw the very opposite conclusion from that fact. I think that only indicates that they selected the portions that made the best bait for the shrimps. There is one thing, however, that I am certain of—that is if there was cannibalism and Greely knows it, he will state so in his report in the most straightforward manner. You can rely upon it there will be no hedging with him."

"Some people may think," continued Captain Schley, "that I should have spoken out at once regarding the condition of these bodies, but if I had it might have caused a sensation, and I did not wish to make any statement that might lead to wrong conclusions. I was not in condition to explain the cause of the condition of the bodies, and I thought it was better for me to hold my tongue and let Lieutenant Greely explain, as the matter pertained exclusively to his department. It was no part of my duty to investigate the matter, as it was in his department, and it might have subjected me to blame for impertinence. My duty was simply to rescue the survivors. Everybody had the most implicit confidence in Greely, and justly so, that he who could take care of his own department, and if there was any cannibalism, which I can not yet believe, it would have been fully justifiable."

## PLUCKY WIDOW AND A BURGLAR.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 25.—Three burglars attacked the home of Mrs. Morgan, a widow, in Wayne Township. She heard the noise of placing a ladder against the house, and went to the window. As she reached it she saw a man creeping in. With an axe she felled him to the ground, and then watched his two companions pick him up and carry him away. In the morning he was traced over a mile by blood. Mrs. Morgan thinks she killed him. No trace of any of the men has been found.

## Cruise of the Steamer Corwin.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Lieutenant M. A. Healy has forwarded details of the cruise of the revenue steamer Corwin in Behring's Sea and the Arctic Ocean, from June 8 to July 24. He made diligent search for the schooner Alaska, which sailed from Goodwin Bay for San Francisco October 21, 1883, and says there can be no doubt of her loss. A wreck seen at sea to the westward of the Alutian Islands is supposed to be all that is left of her.

## It Was Murder.

LITTLE FALLS, N. J., Aug. 25.—At the inquest in the case of Lodner, whose dead body has been found, it was shown that he could not have fired the shot that killed him, and that his body had been dragged some distance to the place where it was found. These facts give importance to the story written by him before death to his sweetheart in Chicago, that he was followed by persons who intended to kill him.

## Failed to Agree.

DUBLIN, Aug. 25.—The jury in the case of J. C. Cornwall, the Dublin Postoffice Secretary, jointly indicted with others charged with conspiracy, have announced that they are unable to agree.

## THE LOST TALLAPOOSA

**Evidence that the Watchmen Did Not Watch.**

**The Wreck the Result of Either Carelessness or Negligence—Story of the Engineer—Officers Remarkable Presence of Mind.**

Boston, Aug. 25.—Lieutenant William H. Everett, Executive Officer; Ensign Wm. B. Whittlesey, and Mate Hugh Kuhl, with 100 men from the wrecked Tallapoosa, arrived in this city and proceeded to the Navy Yard, where they go upon waiting orders. Lieut. Everett says he believes the Tallapoosa did not act in a manner to avoid the line of water which the schooner would cover. He was on deck at the time of the collision, but from the conversation he has since had he feels convinced that the steamer was in the right. The two vessels, he says, were coming in diametrically opposite directions head on. "The schooner should have kept straight along and we should have passed to one side of her, but it would seem as though the officers in charge of the schooner were afraid we would not alter our course and turned their vessel's head from the proper course. Now it is a perfectly easy thing to avoid a fixed point, but when that point keeps bobbing around there is no telling what to do. The very way the schooner struck us would indicate that she had changed her course coming as she did full head into us instead of grazing along the side."

The statements of the others of the Tallapoosa, however, would tend to show that a different set of movements were followed.

A sailor, who claims to have been in the pilot house, says that at the time of the disaster the captain, navigator and mate saw the lights of the schooner, but disputed whether it was the green or red light, and finally the captain exclaimed:

"Well, do something! Turn her one way or the other!" and then we struck.

One of the men at the wheel says: "They gave the order 'Hard astarboard' when it ought to have been 'Hard aport.' About sixteen men were on the deck of the Government boat. The watch was on deck."

But according to the statement of several of the watchmen and most of their comrades were asleep forward.

Another passenger on board the Tallapoosa says:

"When we were together the roll was called and it was found that two were missing. Dr. Black, the surgeon, and one of the men, did not answer to their names. They were probably drowned. No one saw them go down. When last seen Dr. Black was aft on the rail preparing to jump. Whether he did so or not is unknown. This was just before the boat sank, and it is probable that he got caught under the awning. The coolness of the officers and men accounts for the small loss of life. The captain told me afterwards that every boat's crew were at their place, and the men went to the boats that had been assigned to them. It was rather amusing in spite of our serious situation to see the negroes go for the life preservers. They were the only ones who were really scared. When we reached Woodhall we were transferred to the Fishhawk and then to the shore."

Another person on board says: "Within two minutes it was evident that the steamer was sinking. Then came the order, the only one given: 'All hands man the boats and abandon the ships.' It was an order that is very frequently given in practice, and it was executed almost with the precision of drill work. Nearly one hundred men were asleep in the staterooms and in the hammocks on the berth deck when the collision occurred. There was no time even to dress, but the boats were lowered, manned and pulled away, and six minutes after the blow was struck, the Tallapoosa plunged her nose beneath the waves and then settled quickly to the bottom. Had there been passengers instead of a trained crew on board there must have been many lives lost. A few only, as they felt the vessel beneath them, jumped into the water without waiting for the boats."

There is a dispute about whether the schooner was reported by the lookout. One of the watchmen on duty was asked by a reporter if he saw the schooner approaching.

"No," he replied, with a laugh, "and the rest of the watch were asleep up forward. We generally sleep on watch."

The speed of the Tallapoosa was not checked before the collision. The assistant engineer on duty states that at the time of the collision he was running under the speed bell. He received no order to slacken speed until about two minutes after he felt the shock. Then two bells were rung, and he received the order to abandon the ship, and he left the engine room.

Surgeon Clarence E. Black, who was drowned, had been connected with the Tallapoosa about eighteen months.

One of the men who had been injured by the shock of the collision hurried to Dr. Black for assistance. When the cry "Abandon ship!" rang out both men hurried to deck. The surgeon made his way to the hurricane deck and stood at the rail, holding fast to a steeple. He did not seem to realize his position, and Lieutenant Everett shouted to him to get a life preserver. Dr. Beck responded "Where are they?" The lieutenant pointed them out but the surgeon did not move. A seaman hurrying by heard the surgeon say to himself, "I guess this is the last of Black," and almost immediately the vessel sank. It is supposed the awning made it impossible to clear himself from the wreck. His brother officers speak of him in the highest terms.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Commander Merri of the Tallapoosa, telegraphs the Navy Department as follows:

"Have sent one hundred and two men in charge of their officers to the Boston Navy Yard, as the most convenient place, retaining twelve men. William O'Donnell and William E. Jones, landmen, are missing. They were seen by the men on board the Gate City, and it is supposed, remained on that vessel asleep."

MARSHFIELD, Mo., Aug. 25.—The Webster County Bank has assigned. Liabilities, \$40,000; assets, \$25,000. All the school, county, special and road funds were deposited in the bank. The cause—dealing in grain options.

## CONDENSED NEWS.

THE Erie & North Shore Fast Freight Line will withdraw from the Wabash road September 1, and its St. Louis office be abolished. TROOPS have been ordered to the coal mines of Keokuk County, Iowa, to quell the trouble between black and white miners.

GOVERNOR BATE, of Tennessee, has offered a reward of \$1,000 for any or all parties engaged in the massacre of the Mormon elders.

FRED RICHARDS, for the murder of Amos Brockert, in Adams County, Indiana, last April, was found guilty, and the death penalty fixed.

THE State Veterinarian of Illinois has issued orders for a strict quarantine, by the owners of infected herds of cattle, against pleuro-pneumonia.

THE net earning of the New York Central Railroad for the nine months ending June 30, were \$7,552,840. Those of the Lake Shore for the quarter ending June 30 were \$1,508,106.

At a convention of representative miners from the Hocking and Sunday Creek Valleys, held at Cornsag, it was decided to stop work in the mines of that district on September 1.

An unknown man entered the house and sleeping-room of Frank Heath, a farmer, near South Charleston, Ohio, and struck him a frightful blow on the head with an axe as he slept.

ONE hundred and fifty of the striking coal miners of Coal Center, Pennsylvania, marched to Greenfield and submitted to arrest on the charge of conspiracy. Large numbers have returned to work.

SEVERAL mill-owners have been arrested upon warrants obtained by the City Solicitor of Philadelphia, charging them with polluting the Schuylkill River, from which the city gets the greater portion of its drinking water.

## WARNER'S WICKEDNESS.

**Further Details in the Burrows Estate Wholesale Robbery.**

ALBION, N. Y., Aug. 25.—It is the opinion of Warner's friends that it would have been better for all concerned if he had remained at home and faced the music, as he alone thoroughly understands the condition of affairs.

A member of the Burrows family stated that they had no hope of anything being left that was susceptible of having been taken away, and they believed the defalcation to be the result of a studied scheme. Whether this is true or not is only a matter for conjecture.

The whole trouble may be laid to speculation commenced on Warner's private capital, but which eventually swallowed up most of the personal property of the Burrows estate, if not that of the bank.

The idea that the family will be beggared is, however, scouted.

Experts have opened the outer door of the securities safe, but their drills can not penetrate the burglar proof plates, and they returned to Rochester for special tools. Bank Examiner Williams is now in charge. Doubtless Warner took with him plenty of cash and is now in Canada. There is but little confidence expressed by the bank's depositors, despite the assurance of its officers. The Burrows family left Warner in undisputed control of their affairs, although his management was by no means satisfactory.

## UTES ON THE WARPATH.

**The White River Redskins Open the Campaign.**

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 23.—Information reaches here of a fight on Monday last between the Reservation Utes and settlers on the Great Bend of the Dolores River, in La Platte County, Colorado, which lasted two hours. One Ute was killed. A man recently arrived from Southeastern Utah reports that the region is infested with warlike Utes, who closely watch the movements of the whites, and only avoid attacking cattle men when the latter are in force.

A great many complaints are reaching here of the looseness in the management of the Southern Ute Reservation, and Secretary Teller, who is here, has sent to the Reservation for information. The Indians roam from their Reservation and are not checked. Stockmen complain bitterly of losses, and demand immediate action.

The savages are reported to be gathering in Northwestern Arizona in great numbers for a raid. Their point of assembly is the Navajo Mountain, about fifty miles Southeast of the junction of the Colorado and San Juan rivers.

## NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION.

**The Boom Which Commissioner Butterworth is Giving It.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Commissioner of Patents Butterworth, who is also Commissioner for the New Orleans Exposition, on the part of the Department of the Interior, is endeavoring to make the greatest display at the Exposition of the inventive genius of this country ever before shown.

To accomplish this work in the very limited space of time that intervenes, the Commissioner requests the early and earnest co-operation of all inventors and manufacturers of important labor-saving machines and devices and all who represent such interests are requested to send as soon as possible, a neatly made small working model of their invention or manufacture. It is proposed that such models be retained after the close of the Exposition by the Patent Office, and form a part of the collection on permanent exhibition in the model halls of the department. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—On account of the threatened reduction of twelve per cent, in the wages of the bench makers of Thomas Devlin & Co., they struck Saturday and were joined by all the employees in the shop, about ninety in number. The men pledged themselves not to resume work until a committee of their own members should declare the strike ended. The men assert that good workmen can make \$2 or \$2.50 a day, and first class molders earn about \$14 per week. The beams men employed by Dungan, Hood & Co., morocco dressers, about twenty in number, struck, alleging they were required to do more work for the same wages than was exacted from their brethren at similar establishments. They assembled at 7 o'clock at St. John and Buttonwood streets and issued a call for a meeting of all the morocco dressers to consider the situation.